

PART TWO

GENERAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

CHAPTER 6

HISTORICAL /REGIONAL CHARACTER

The purposes of this section of the report are to establish the growth of the installation from an historical perspective, to identify the historically significant buildings and districts and to classify the different historic architectural styles.

SECTION A

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Historical

Sequence of historical events (Map M-6-B)

Camp Lewis

The nation's largest army post at that time was constructed in 1917 by the Quarter-

master Corps on 62,432 acres which were donated to the Federal Government by the citizens of Pierce County, WA. Designed to house a maximum force of 50,000 men using a standard layout prepared by the U.S. Army Corps' Engineering Division, the plan was modified by civilian advisors to adjust to the individual site. Named Camp Lewis for Captain Merriwether Lewis, it was constructed in 8 weeks by using 10 on-site saw-mills under the

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supervision of Major David L. Stone to train soldiers for World War I. Subsequently, it provided accommodations for 19 regiments of infantry, artillery and engineers, and contained a division headquarters, hospital group, bakery, warehouses, supply buildings and an ordnance depot. C. F. Pilat, Planning and Consulting Engineer, utilized the concept of a military park in his plans for Camp Lewis (Fig F-6-A).

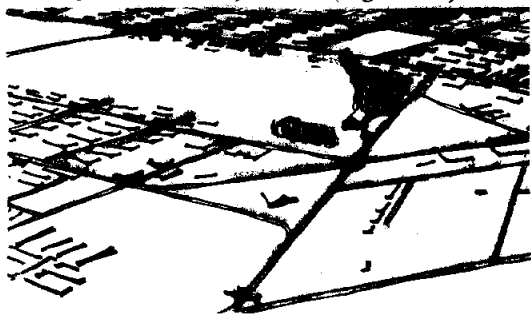


Fig F-6-A

From the initial layout, an open space focusing on the view of Mt Rainier was used. Post Headquarters was located at one end of this space, and it was flanked by brigade units. This Army concept of barracks design was taken from frontier posts where the barracks faced a parade ground and were organized in straight lines (Fig F-6-B). Army concepts of quarters made careful use of architectural distinctions to show rank.



Fig F-6-B

Each of the regimental units formed a self-contained group consisting of barracks for enlisted men and officers, administration and school

buildings. Separate corrals which contained stables, wagon sheds, workshops and a guardhouse for each of the infantry regiments were built adjacent to the barracks. The buildings were one and two-story wood frame construction with gable roofs laid out in rectangular blocks. Each Brigade Headquarters was located just inside the central open space boundaries. Engineering and community facilities were located at the north end of the complex. As the regimental units were built to the east, they were placed further apart, following the bases of the hills. A 1,000-bed hospital group was located on a 60-acre site between the complex and Pacific Highway to the north, (Fig F-6-C), and an auxiliary remount station complete with barracks, stables, hay sheds, isolation corrals and a blacksmith school operated at the east end of the site.



Fig F-6-C

During this initial phase of development the Old Liberty Main Gate was constructed on Lewis Drive in 1918 from funds donated by the construction workers who had built Camp Lewis. It was designed by Kirtland Kelsey Cutter, a prominent Pacific Northwest architect, to be reminiscent of the earlier military blockhouses used in the northwest. Twin river-rock towers with notched log upper portions and hipped roofs supported a heavy log walkway between them (Fig F-6-D).

Greene Park Amusement Center, also constructed during this period, was located on the north side of the Seattle-Olympia highway (Pacific Highway) and provided entertainment for the troops. It contained stores, restaurants, a library, a theatre, and facilities run by or-



Fig F-6-D

ganizations such as the Y.M.C.A. and the Knights of Columbus. (Fig F-6-D)

The Salvation Army's 150-room facility, known as the Red Shield Inn, was built in 1919 as a hotel facility for visitors and was transferred to the Army in 1921. Constructed by Pratt and Watson Construction Company of Spokane, it was a two and one-half story wood frame building designed in the Swiss Chalet style. Wide overhanging eaves with large, prominent brackets, exposed rafters, decorative balustrades and pyramidal-roofed cupolas were included in its design (Fig F-6-E).

The Red Cross Hostess House was erected near the main hospital in 1919 as a recreational facility for convalescing soldiers. Planned in the shape of a cross, this wood frame building presented a classical appearance due to its pedimented classical revival portico.



Fig F-6-E

Period immediately after World War I

Drastic reductions in military appropriations and the size of the country's active Army reduced the manpower at Camp Lewis to approximately 1,000 soldiers. The hastily constructed, temporary buildings (with a projected life span of five years) erected in the cantonment area deteriorated rapidly due to lack of maintenance and repair, and the buildings became unsafe, unhealthy fire hazards.

Some of the buildings were sold for removal or burned down, and most others were demolished. Roads and water and sewer lines also fell into a state of disrepair. The Pierce County citizens, disenchanted with the deterioration of the installation and fearing that the Army intended to abandon the camp, demanded implementation of a reversion clause included in the original deed. It stated that the property would revert to Pierce County if the government abandoned it as an active military post.

In response to this local pressure, Congress authorized the Secretary of War in 1924 to submit plans to convert certain temporary posts into permanent installations. With the Housing Program of 1926 Congress appropriated \$800,000 for construction of permanent barracks and later renamed the post Fort Lewis.

Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and George B. Ford, both landscape architects, and A. L. Harmon, an architect with the firm of McKim, Meade and White, were instrumental in affecting the design of military posts at this time. They stressed designs which incorporated the natural features of each site and which were compatible with the climate, materials and traditional character of the region. They chose a park-like setting to improve the military image to the public and to convey a sense of honor and discipline in the military service.

Ford stated that the architectural effects of buildings were greatly enhanced when they were viewed across an open space as one unit of a larger composition. One of Ford's military assistants claimed that this design concept derived from certain laws of nature.

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He described these laws as follows:

- Law of Unity - one single design theme.
- Law of Consonance - recurring geometric figures related to style and scale.
- Law of Natural Beauty - allowing for diversity.
- Law of Balance - symmetrical arrangement of elements around an axis.
- Law of Radiation - parts of a design are related back to a common center.

First Permanent Construction Period from 1927 to 1940

The Housing Program of 1926 utilized civilian planning principles. These emphasized the grouping of related buildings and utilized the concept of regionalizing the architecture through the use of the Georgian Colonial Revival Style, a military architectural style prominent in the Pacific Northwest. It further recommended civilian residential subdivision design principles in order to achieve a sense of design unity. (Fig. F-6-F)

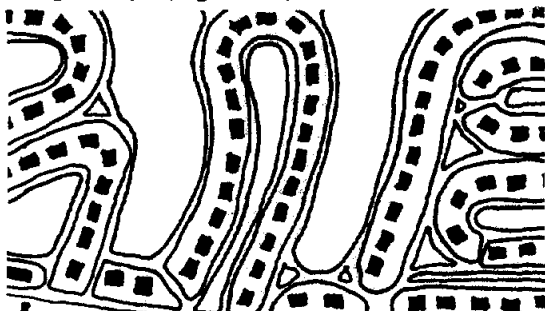


Fig F-6-F

The \$800,000 appropriated by Congress was insufficient to complete the initially accepted plan for permanent brick buildings, so it was recognized that an ongoing building program would be required. Congressional appropriations continued for 11 years. In 1928 the commandant, Major General Joseph D. Leitch,

proposed consolidating all of the 3rd Division's troops at Fort Lewis, and while never fully implemented, his plan did cause an increase in the number of quarters to be built. It caused the commissioned officers' quarters to be separated from the enlisted barracks by a parade ground, and it provided for the construction of single family houses instead of apartments for noncommissioned officers. (Fig. F-6-G)



Fig F-6-G

Three quadrangles approximately 500 feet square were aligned along the north side of the open parade ground, staff officers' houses were arranged in a crescent shape at the west end, and quarters for commissioned officers were placed along looping roads on the south side of the parade ground. Each quadrangle contained three barracks buildings arranged around a drill-type courtyard with a screen of fir trees located on the fourth side to form a green background for the quadrangle. This met Ford's basic objective to provide a design unity to the groupings of all building types so they would pattern well from the air (Fig. F-6-H). He also reviewed the choice of exterior materials so that a blend of one building to another was provided.

The three-story barracks were constructed in the Georgian Colonial Revival Style with concrete frames, brick-faced walls, clay barrel tile gable roofs and raised, dressed stone entrances. Stucco was used on the upper portions of two of the buildings. The barracks had a regular, symmetrical placement of doors and windows. The staff officers' houses enjoyed a view of Mt Rainier from the end of the parade ground. At the center of the group, the post

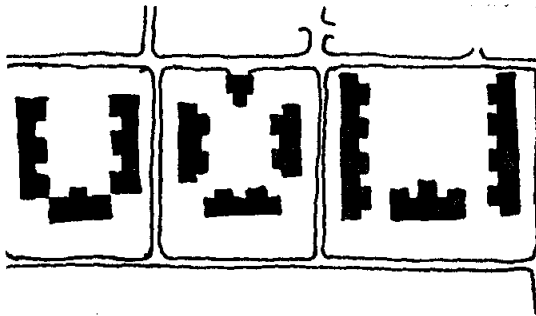


Fig F-6-H

commander's imposing brick house was two and one-half stories high. It had an enclosed two-story wood porch with paneled pilasters which extended nearly full width across the front. The other staff officers' houses were also brick with entrance porticos which had denticulated pediments. The field officers' quarters, located along the looping roads which provided privacy and park areas, were symmetrically arranged brick houses with white painted wood trim and expressed entrance porches. Careful attention to details was evident throughout the entire Broadmoor Housing Area. A military hierarchy was established through the variety and importance of these architectural details (Fig. F-6-I).



Fig F-6-I

Stables and Corrals were placed to the north of the barracks quadrangles, and store rooms and Gun Sheds were placed across the railroad tracks. Several parks were planned in conjunction with housing, and an athletic field and non-commissioned officers' apartments were located north and east of the hospital. It was recognized that there was ample space to ex-

pand construction as the need arose. In 1939, a fourth barracks quadrangle, considerably larger than the others, was built along the north side of the open space. It should be noted here that top planning and design authority was conferred on the professional officer corps.

In 1928 a sandstone and bronze monument designed by Avard Fairbanks to commemorate the 91st Division was erected. During this period of time the following buildings were built to serve the entire community: the Main Post Chapel - 1934, the Drill Hall (now Jenson Memorial Gym) - 1934, the Bank - 1935, the Post Headquarters - 1935 and the Gas Station - 1937. In 1934 to 1936 the permanent Gun Sheds and Stables were built to the north of the barracks quadrangles (Fig. F-6-J). Five warehouses were built in 1934 and 1935 on the original warehouse site.

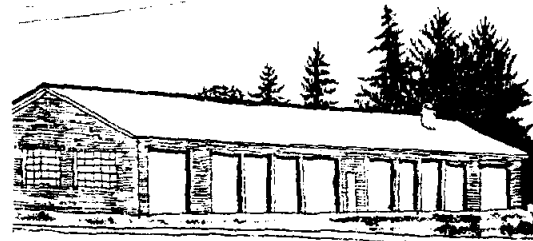
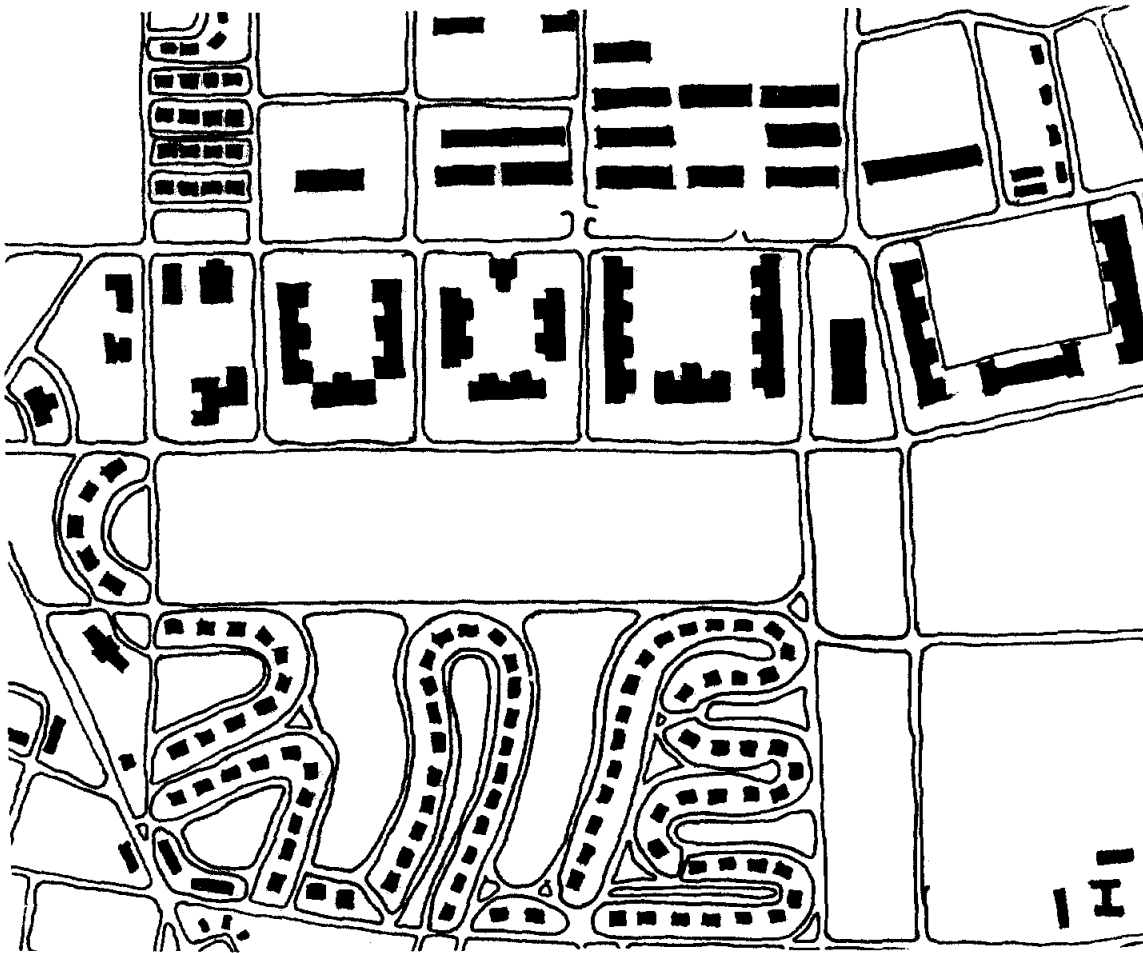


Fig F-6-J

The Main Post Chapel, constructed west of the barracks, deviated from the traditional Georgian Colonial Style used for the rest of the Garrison Area. Designed by H. H. Ginnold in the Lombardy Romanesque Revival Style, it was built of red brick with a clay barrel-tile roof, dressed stone trim and leaded, stained-glass windows (Fig F-6-K). The Drill Hall, built to the east of the third barracks quadrangle, was a tall one-story brick building with a copper-clad gable roof, decorative brickwork and pilasters. Also built of brick with a clay barrel-tile roof, the Bank's main facade contained arched openings. The Post Headquarters, considered to be the best example of the Georgian Colonial Revival Style at Fort Lewis, was a two and one-



Map M-6-A

half story brick building with a flat-tile, hipped roof and round-headed dormers. Brick quoins marked the building corners. It had a central pedimented pavilion, an oval window and a carved stone garlanded swag. The Gas Station and the old Madigan Gate were constructed of fieldstone similar to the Old Liberty Main Gate. The Gun Sheds and Stables were one-story with brick walls and clay barrel-tile, gable roofs and large doorways along one long side.

Other housing projects included Greenwood Housing, built between 1929 and 1939, which included 75 single family quarters (arranged around open, landscaped areas) and 12 fiveplexes further north for noncommissioned officers. The single family quarters were one-

story, red brick bungalows with hipped, barrel-tile roofs and roofed porches. The later ones had roofs of flat tile and entrances flanked with pilasters. Two multi-unit residential brick buildings and one building for unmarried officers were built in the Broadmoor Area in 1934, and 6 fiveplexes were added there in 1939.

World War II Period from 1941 to 1946 - War Planning and Support

Fort Lewis was greatly expanded during World War II by predominantly temporary wood frame one and two-story structures. Two Supply and Administration areas were developed in 1940; one was located at the base of Miller

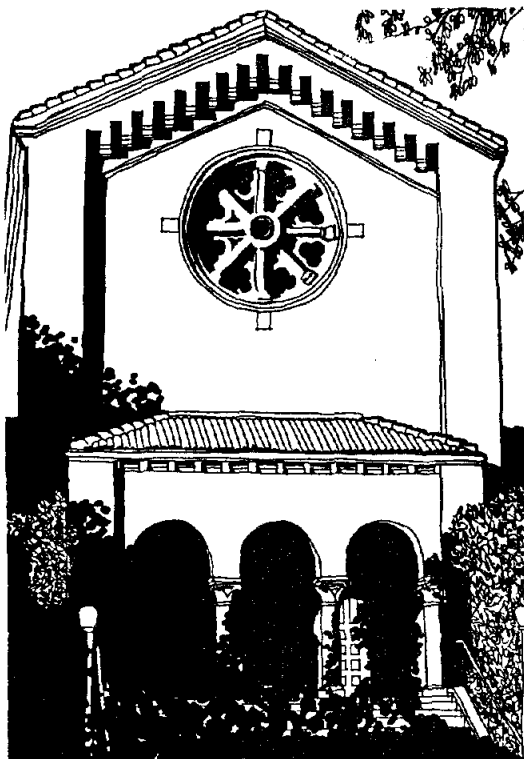


Fig F-6-K

Hill, and the other was located near DuPont Gate. The following year North Fort, the Logistics Center, Gray Army Airfield and an area near the current Museum were developed. At this time the emphasis was on utilitarian planning with a grid-iron circulation system and repetitive wood-sided buildings placed in parallel rows. North Fort construction was arranged around a very large open space. Efficiency of operation, low cost of construction and limiting the effect of bombing raids were the priorities at this time (Fig. F-6-L).

In 1944 a new hospital complex of permanent brick buildings was built at the east side of the property. Madigan Hospital, as it was known, was one of the largest medical centers of its kind in the country and cost three million dollars. The original Madigan Hospital buildings were one and two-story brick buildings with pitched roofs and white wood trim, similar in quality and detailing to the old Garrison Area buildings. (Fig. F-6-M)

Higginbotham & Assoc
April 1987



Fig F-6-L

A wood frame, open-span structure built with bowstring lattice trusses and clad with wood



Fig F-6-M

shingles, originally an equestrian training facility on Camp Murray property (Washington State National Guard Training Site), was transferred to Fort Lewis during the war years (Fig. F-6-N).

Period from 1947 to 1972 - Dispersed Industrial Phase

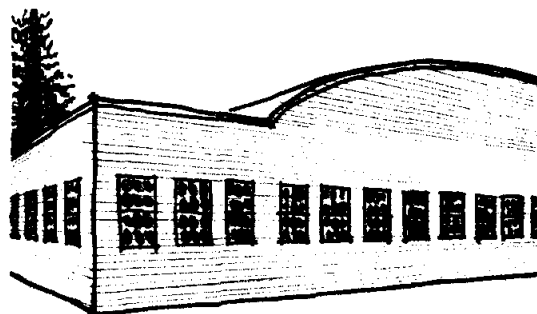


Fig F-6-N

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Construction was started during this period to meet the needs of the troops which were being trained for the Korean War. The major developments during this era included six troop barracks areas on the east side and one barracks area on the west side of Gray Army Airfield, as well as support facilities such as chapels and dispensaries. After World War II the Department of Defense replaced the War Department and adopted an industrial site planning approach to Army planning. Civilian planners were employed, standard designs for new barracks were developed to utilize inexpensive materials and construction techniques, mission statements were issued to each installation and the Officer Corps' ideals of an expressed military hierarchy and park planning theme were no longer considered vital.

No attempt was made to integrate the design of these barrack complexes with the Georgian Colonial Style nor to give them a regional character (Fig. F-6-O). Each complex was sited apart from others so that it could be administered separately. The impact of technology reduced the importance of the parade ground in Army planning. Family housing at Clarksdale, Parkway, Hillside and Beachwood was built during the 1950's and more family housing was con-



Fig F-6-O

structed at Davis Hill and Miller Woods in the early 1960's. The demands of training, new weapons and new methods of war enhanced the role of non-commissioned officers in Army thinking, and their importance was reflected by their separate housing areas. Capehart Housing duplexes were built, expressing no strong distinctions of rank. Under FHA policies

which called for intense utilization of the land, they were clearly civilian in character. Numerous other multi-family buildings erected during this period also contrasted with the family quarters built in the 1930's.

In 1971 construction was begun on the Community Center, which was designed in the Dispersed Industrial Style. Through the years it was greatly expanded in size and planned along civilian lines similar to what is termed "strip development". Emphasis was not placed on the use of quality materials, inter-relationship of buildings or an enhanced atmosphere, but instead on enclosing the most amount of space for the least cost. The south side of the Community Center site was expanded to include many recreational facilities, increasing its importance as an activity center on Post.

Period from 1972 to 1985 - Campus Complex Phase

The most notable construction projects of this period are the Enlisted Men's Barracks No 8, the Officers' Club and the Library. This Campus Complex Style greatly affected barracks design and reduced the relationship between the buildings and the military unit. It was characterized by asymmetrical, clustered, modular building arrangements that focused on their own informal, created environments. Although the architectural style of these buildings was not related to Georgian Colonial Revival, a conscious effort was made to return to red brick (Fig. F-6-P).



Fig F-6-P

Period from 1986 to Present - Current Construction

This year has seen another growth cycle occur. Among the many buildings and complexes currently under construction or recently completed are the Commissary, Three Child Care units, a Dependent Youth Activity Center, a new Madigan Army Medical Center, (Fig F-6-Q) a Special Forces Troop Complex, Jackson Avenue Troop Complex, Tactical Vehicle Maintenance Shops and an AVUM Hangar.

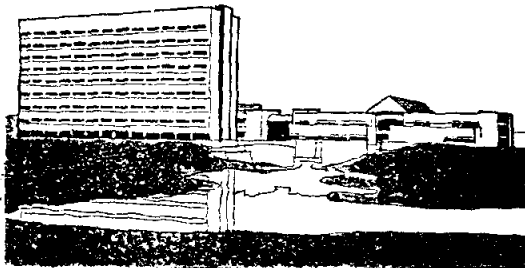


Fig F-6-Q

In a majority of the new buildings architectural character and site planning are unrelated to each other and to the best examples of the past. One exception to this is the redesigned Jackson Avenue Troop Complex which is a positive example of the integration of the design principles stated in the "Fort Lewis Design Study". (Map M-6-B)

Historic Register

Category II Historic Property - Properties of Importance

The Red Shield Inn, listed on the National Register of Historic Places and now the Post Museum, is the only remaining building from Greene Amusement Park and one of 13 remaining buildings which were built during the Camp Lewis era (Fig. F-6-R).

Higginbotham & Assoc
April 1987



Fig F-6-R

Category III Historic Properties - Properties of Minor Importance

The Garrison Area contains 248 buildings built between 1927 and 1939 which together form an historic district that is being nominated to the National Register. It consists of the Post Headquarters, Chapel, Drill Hall, Barracks, family housing, Gun Sheds, warehouses and the Fire Station and Guardhouse all built during a period in which "construction of these Posts reflected a shift in national policy toward maintaining a large standing Army, as well as the growing economic and political importance of Army Construction. Period-revival in design and functionally zoned in layout, the Posts exemplified the Army's attempt to incorporate contemporary architectural aesthetics and city-planning ideals into military construction." (Historic Properties Report - Fort Lewis Historic District and Vancouver Barracks Historic District, June 1986, Building Technology Inc., Barbara Hightower) (Fig. F-6-S).

Other Category III historic properties are the Red Cross Hostess House, the Old Liberty



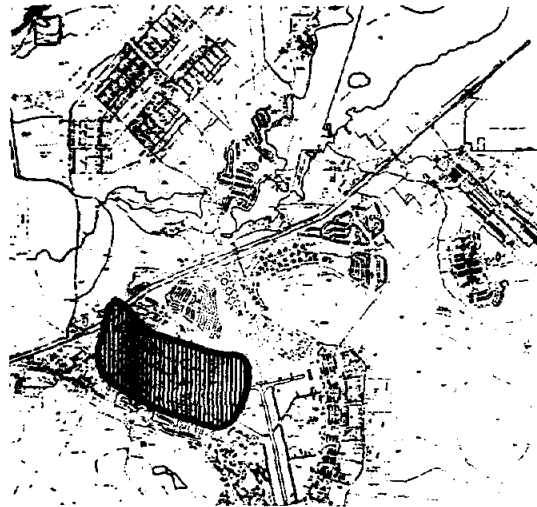
Fig F-6-S

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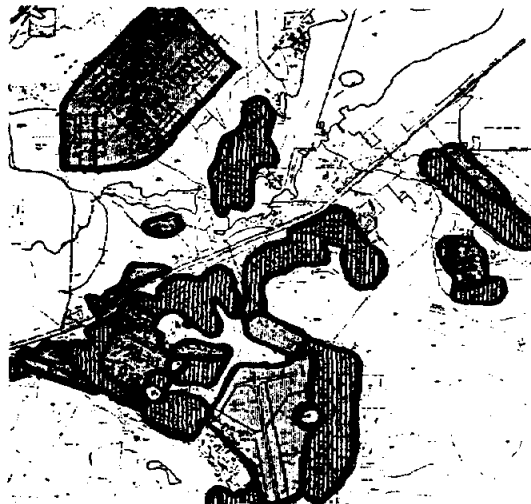
Approximate limits of:

Existing construction

New construction
during this period

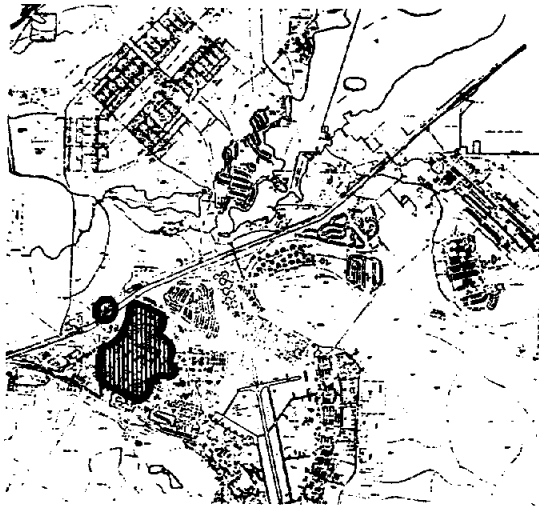


Camp Lewis

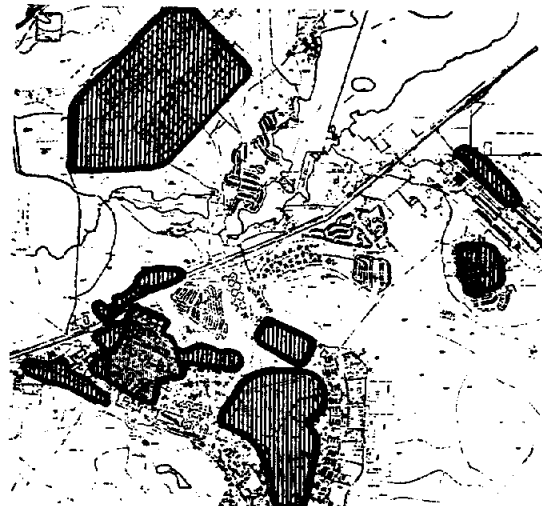


1947 to 1972

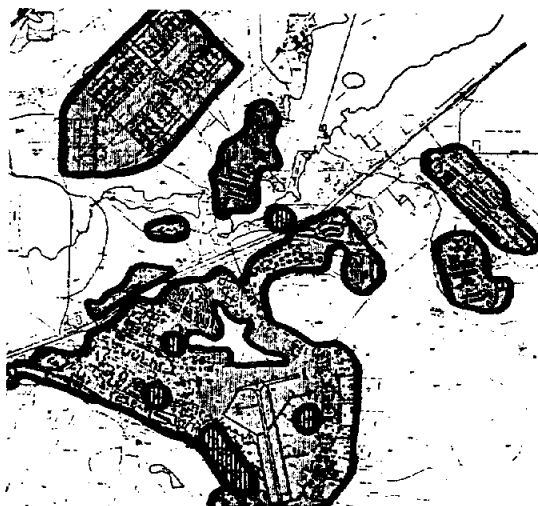
Map M-6-B



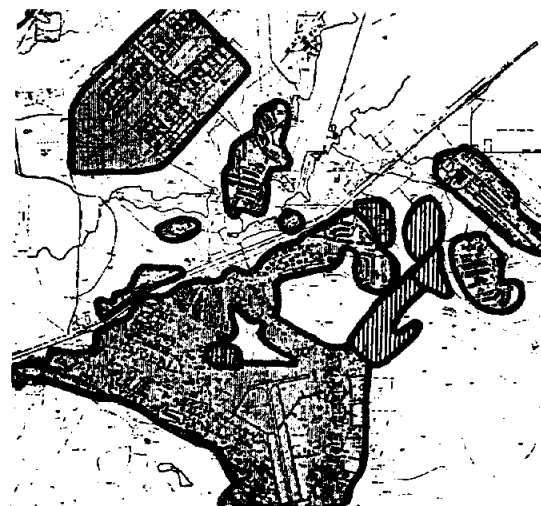
1927 to 1940



1941 to 1946



1973 to 1985



1986 to present

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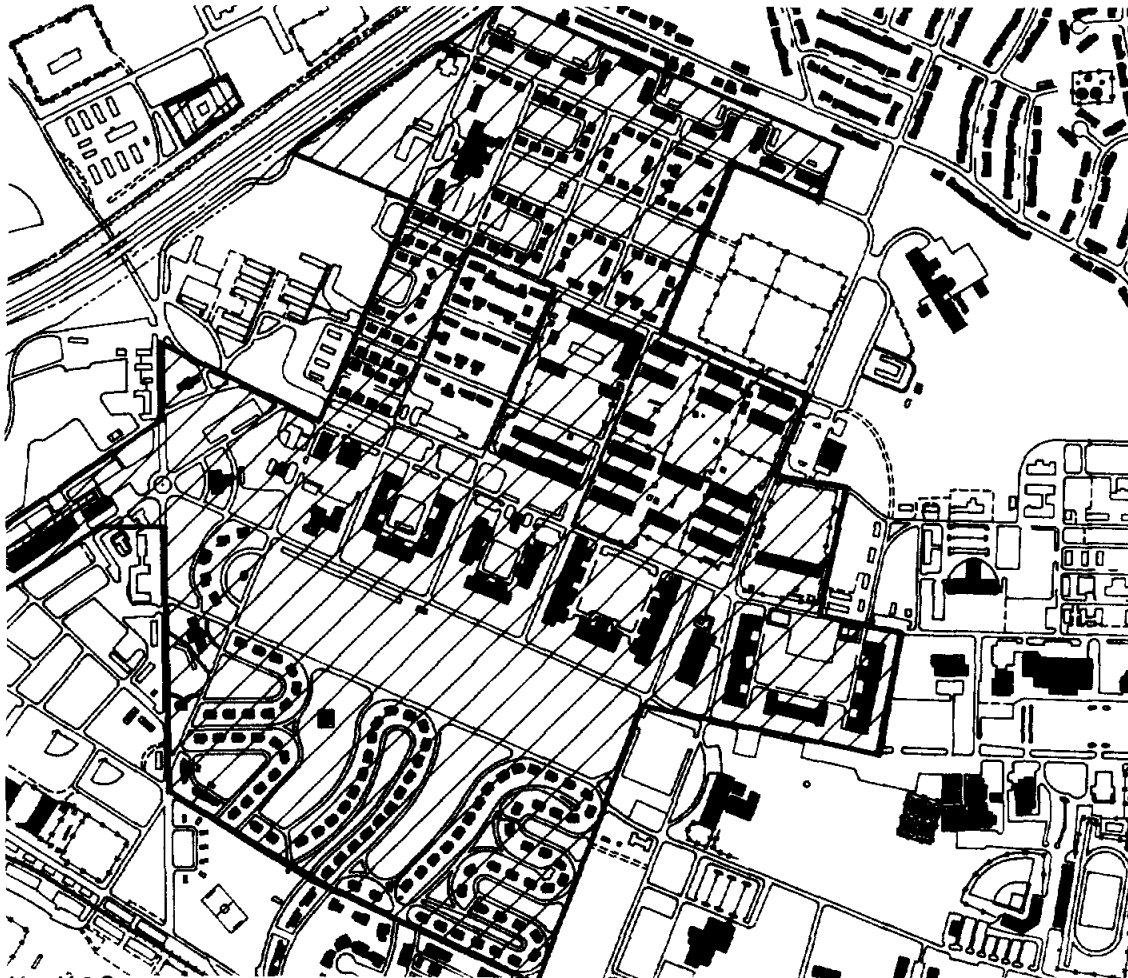
Main Gate, the Gas Station and the Range Control building. The Range Control building, one of the few surviving examples of structures with bowstring lattice trusses in the state of Washington, is in fair condition but slated for demolition.

Also, in Barbara Hightower's Historic Properties Report, it is stated that "Category III historic properties not listed on or eligible for nomination to the National Register as part of a district or thematic group should receive routine maintenance. Such properties should not be demolished, and their facades, or those parts of the property that contribute to the historical landscape, should be protected from major modifications" (Fig F-6-T) (Map M-6-C). The Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for changes for rehabilitating these



Fig F-6-T

historic buildings should be followed, if modifications are needed.



Map M-6-C

Regional/Vernacular Style

Military Post Style

Influences of traditional Army post layout can be seen in the original plans for Camp Lewis. All the buildings were close together with little privacy and were arranged in monotonous rows around a central parade ground (Fig. F-6-U).

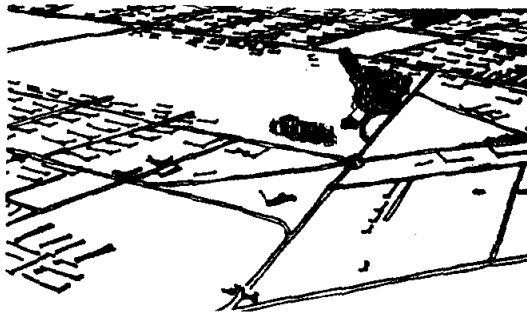


Fig F-6-U

Frontier Fort Style

The Old Liberty Main Gate, originally sited on Lewis Drive, was designed by Kirtland Kelsey Cutter to resemble military blockhouses as seen in the military defense structures of the Pacific Northwest. Two masonry towers were topped with heavy log structures similar to lookout towers (Fig. F-6-V).



Fig F-6-V

Georgian Colonial Revival Style

Under George B. Ford's influence, Major General B. Frank Cheatham, who headed the

design and construction department of the Quartermaster Corps, selected the Georgian Colonial Revival style. He chose it for its association with American history and its familiarity among the American people and to increase associations of these buildings with tradition by incorporating individual features from well-known historic buildings in the region.

The Army's selection of a conservative architectural style (such as Georgian) was part of a deliberate effort at regionalization that included the choice of building materials. Traditionally the finer construction in heavily forested areas was of brick or stone and the use of brick in the Pacific Northwest was based on that tradition. Local cost of the chosen materials also had an influence (Fig. F-6-W).



Fig F-6-W

The use of local materials was not entirely out of character with past Army practice but the deliberate attempt to use architectural styles for new buildings that would blend with existing buildings and styles was a new direction for military planning.

Vernacular Style

A single regional or vernacular style of architecture reflecting the availability of local building materials and the nature of the climate is not easily recognized in the early 1900's in the Fort Lewis area. Instead, styles were brought from the East and Europe by each new wave of settlers. Timber was plentiful, so the earliest houses were log cabins, and log forts were built for defense. Later, heavy timber structures

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were erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps near Mt Rainier.

Cedar and hemlock were popular building materials. Cedar shingles and shakes were used on roofs and stain-finished cedar was used for siding due to its excellent weathering characteristics. The wood was blemish free old growth which showed a dark grain and finished beautifully. Seattle was influenced by such diverse styles as Italianate and Scandinavian. The Queen Anne Victorian mansions built in Tacoma and Seattle featured turrets, rounded porches and porticoes. Brick was a popular building material from 1920 to 1950 when there were numerous kilns in the area (Fig. F-6-X).



Fig F-6-X

A truly regional architecture was developed in the late 1930's and early 1940's by Pietro Belluschi and other Northwest architects. It was somewhat similar to the work of Greene and Greene in California and related to the Arts and Crafts Movement (Fig. F-6-Y).



Fig F-6-Y

Ongoing today, it is characterized as follows:

- Integration of the building to the site.
- Close relationship of indoor and outdoor spaces.
- Positive transition of building to grounds through the use of terraces with wide staircases.
- Informal character of building and grounds development.
- True care and craftsmanship.
- Visible influence of Japanese timber construction.
- Articulated heavy timber structure often combined with stone.
- Integration of gardens and courtyards into building design.
- Shingle-style bungalows with large porches.
- Close relationship of form to function.
- Simplicity and clarity of building statement.
- Direct honest expression of each material, such that a wood member is visually recognizable as wood.

Cobblestone Style

The use of Cobblestone masonry was limited to use on three structures at Fort Lewis: The Old Liberty Main Gate, the Madigan Gate and the Gas Station near DuPont Gate. The laying of cobblestone (or rubble fieldstone) was not common in this region; instead it reflected the skills of the men who built these structures, skills which came from other parts of the country and were introduced through WPA programs (Fig. F-6-Z).



Fig F-6-Z

SECTION B

APPLICATION

Master Planning

The historic planning goals that were defined in the Fort Lewis Design Theme Study need to be implemented in order to return a sense of visual and logical order to the Post. Since the early 1900's the military park concept has been a tradition which acknowledged that military life was separate and distinct from civilian life. Therefore, charming and attractive surroundings were especially necessary to assist the military personnel in enjoying their secluded lifestyle. Thus, it is important that the entire installation be pleasing to the eye and that the military park concept be re-established through a beautification program to enhance the Fort's quality of life.

To be consistent with this concept, features of the natural topography need to be respected, preserved and enhanced in future development. Continued use of curved roads in separate family housing subdivisions is appropriate. These subdivisions also need to have open spaces, recreational areas, much planting, bikeways and walking paths integrated into their design. The long range views of Mt Rainier which originally benefitted the Post should be protected and utilized as much as possible.

The balance of the natural environment should be protected during the planning stage. Historically, construction was planned in the open areas, building groupings followed the natural contours of the hillsides and developed areas retained the native vegetation.

The traditional military values of order and discipline will be restored by focusing on the land use needs of eight separate zones established in the Data Collection Report (based on the separate and distinct function each served). This reaffirms Ford's basic objective to provide a design unity to the groupings of all similar

building types. A systematic arrangement will result in both a coherent, improved visual sense of order and in a sense of identity for barracks, family housing and the Community Center.

Another military value which needs to be restored is a sense of hierarchy. This can be achieved by establishing road hierarchies which express the relative importance of each element within the vehicular circulation system and arranging buildings sequentially in space based on their significance (Fig F-6-a). Formal parade grounds can be incorporated into administrative areas where appropriate. Symbolic monuments and open spaces, once so important to Fort Lewis, must again be treated with care and respect. Military tradition can be carried forward by preserving the valuable Garrison Area historic district.

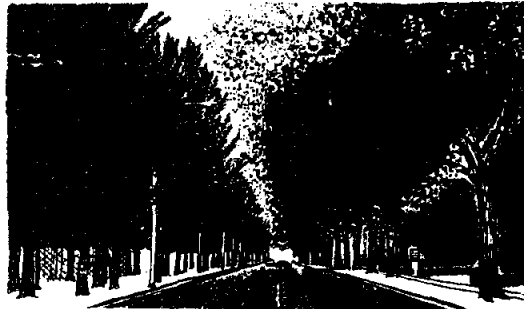


Fig F-6-a

Site Design

There are many good lessons to be learned from the site design of the Garrison Area. Close attention was paid to siting the buildings on gently sloping natural grade. Hillsides were excluded from development; instead they provided backdrops to buildings and acted as buffers between uses. Existing trees were retained and buildings appear to have been located between them. Since most of the sites chosen were relatively flat, simple one, two and three-story building configurations were used. Where there was a change of grade, buildings were sited with their long axis parallel to the contours, and their width remained narrow in proportion to their length.

Buildings of importance were sited in one of

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two methods; either they focused on the long range view of Mt Rainier or they were given prominent locations which were emphasized by the driveway treatment and surrounded with ample open space. The Post Headquarters building was strategically located across from the traffic circle on Lewis Drive, the main entrance road. Consideration was also given to the Fort's appearance from the Pacific Highway; the hospital complex was impressive in terms of size and orderly arrangement.

A distinction was made regarding the type of building occupancy and how it related to surrounding open spaces and adjacent structures. For example, the Barracks buildings were arranged so that all of the units faced internal courts, landscaped side streets or the parade ground. The symmetrical buildings were placed in balanced arrangements around courtyards to foster battalion identity and cohesion. The regular setback distance from the edge of the road for each of three building groups established a strong formal edge to the parade ground.

Entrance roads and parking areas were designed to be subordinate to the buildings. Service access was separated from other vehicular and pedestrian circulation. For example, only service roads enter the inner courts of the Barracks; paved pedestrian walks were provided across formal lawns from the fronts of each building to the streets. Garages were located beneath the officer's housing and along rear alleys in the Broadmoor Area, thus avoiding a cluttered appearance. In contrast to the rectangular grid placement of buildings in the troop area, individual officers' family houses were sited along a more informal road pattern with plenty of privacy, each residence having ample front, rear and side yards. Several small parks were incorporated into the design of NCO quarters, so that each of these buildings could have pleasant views. (Fig. F-6-b)

Building Design

The use of simple, geometric building shapes and forms raised above ground on solid bases

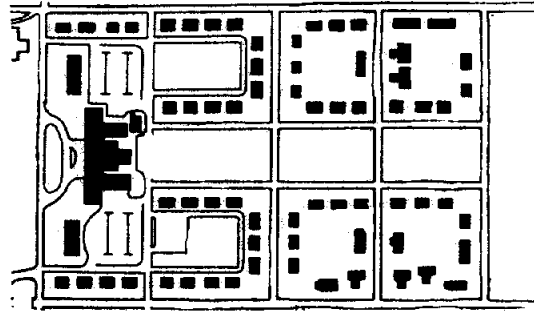


Fig F-6-b

will express the mass and solidity of the Garrison area buildings. Functional understanding can be expressed through the use of repetitive building shapes in order to clarify building purpose and identity. Continuing the Garrison Area theme in which form follows function, it would be appropriate to remember that those exteriors were closely related to, and expressive of, the design of the interiors. A modern interpretation of the elegant and formal character of the Georgian Colonial Revival Style needs to be reinstated for administrative buildings, troop complexes, etc.

Masonry buildings with double-loaded corridors and symmetrical, formal facades are appropriate. Size and level of detail of each building should be related to its purpose and importance; for example, a Division Headquarters building should have better quality materials and more detail than a Battalion Headquarters building, and the sizes of residences should be related to the relative importance of the ranks of the occupying personnel. An orderly rhythm of evenly spaced large windows, clearly defined entrances, building heights limited to three-stories and gable or hip roofs would be appropriate features for future design. Each barracks building should house a battalion, each quadrangle should contain a regiment using two and three-story residential designs with accompanying open spaces and views (Fig. F-6-c).

Building Elements

Components of this building design style in-



Fig F-6-c

clude the use of the following elements: brick-faced walls, tile roofs, stucco wall facing, copper roof accents, classical detailing such as pediments and pilasters, dressed stone or brick door surrounds and accents, entrance porch refinements, patterned brick, brick arches, sun porches, chimneys, decorative cornices, quoined corners, double hung and circular fixed windows, round arched windows and round-headed dormers. These elements are all reflections of past Fort Lewis history, and will be incorporated, where appropriate, in future designs. Modifications to existing buildings should try to incorporate all of these components (Fig. F-6-d).



Fig F-6-d

Landscape

Historically, the two most important landscaping principles to emulate are the preservation and protection of existing trees and natural foliage coupled with the willingness to thoughtfully design and plant new vegetation in order to create a desirable setting. A hierarchy of the use of landscaping materials based on the

formality of the area should be continued using similar plant materials and spacing. Variation of deciduous and evergreen material, specimen plants and mass plantings, street trees and informal groupings, formal lawns and native grass and vines and ground covers should continue to be used (Fig. F-6-e).

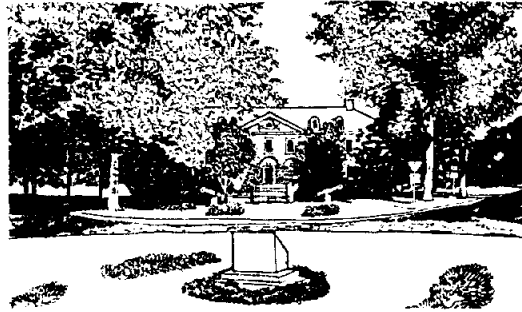


Fig F-6-e

PART TWO - GENERAL DESIGN GUIDELINES
CHAPTER 6 - HISTORICAL/REGIONAL CHARACTER

PART THREE

ZONE DISCUSSION